

GOSSIP OF THE STREET

FINANCIERS ARE FAVORABLE TO A FEDERAL CORPORATION

Federal Reserve Board's Suggestion to Congress Approved as Solution of Difficult Problem—Gossip of the Street

MANY bankers and other financiers in Philadelphia are of the opinion that the recommendation contained in the annual report of the Federal Reserve Board to Congress, which was presented on Tuesday of this week, in reference to the difficulty of corporate financing will take the form of a Federal corporation with a capitalization of \$500,000,000 or more and be modeled after the plan of the Government-owned Emergency Fleet Corporation, which supplies the funds necessary for the enormous ship construction now going on under Government supervision.

The function of such a corporation in this connection would be to supply the necessary funds for public utility and industrial corporations which otherwise would be driven into the market in open competition with the Government's financing. If this is to be the solution of the difficulty, and at present it seems to be the most reasonable as well as the most available, it will make it unnecessary for these companies to find a market among investors, who, if not confronted with such corporate issues, would be in a position to make more liberal investments in Liberty Bonds.

Some financiers maintain that the formation of such a Federal corporation is already under way and that it has the approval of the Federal Reserve Board.

In the bill being drawn for the carrying out of this plan it is said a sharp line will be drawn between essential and nonessential corporations, as far as their activities are concerned, and that much more strict investigation will follow applications for financial assistance than by deposit of ample collateral. Those expressing their views on the matter said the report of such a plan seemed more than probable, as it was too evident that something of the kind was necessary, especially in view of the announcement on Wednesday by the Secretary of the Treasury that at least \$10,000,000,000 would be needed before June 30.

It was also the unanimous opinion that a uniform interest rate would be provided for such loans.

McAdoo's \$10,000,000,000 Need Stirs Conjecture

It is a subject of discussion as to whether Secretary McAdoo in his statement regarding the necessity of raising \$10,000,000,000 between now and June 30 had in mind a Liberty Bond issue of that amount. The general impression was that the next Liberty Loan would not exceed \$5,000,000,000 and might perhaps be not more than \$6,000,000,000.

It is possible that the Secretary does not plan to raise the whole amount required by Liberty Bonds, but may have other plans in contemplation, including certificates of indebtedness.

It is generally acknowledged that to put out another Liberty Loan before April, when the weather conditions all over the country will be much more favorable than they are now, would be to invite failure; but, as stated in this column several times, the best-informed opinion on the Street has steadfastly maintained that the third loan would not come out before May, and by all signs this would seem to be correct.

Patriotic Britons Burn Bond Dividend Coupons Uselessly

From England comes a tale of an embarrassing superabundance of patriotism in connection with some of their bond issues.

It seems that some bondholders, in their earnest desire to help the Government, have conceived the idea of burning the dividend coupons, and this may be done now that politics has manifestly entered into the military problem.

Glass's line of defense will undoubtedly be to show in general why so many troops have been forced to leave the country and of building armaments and raising an army had been accomplished with what the war leaders regard as speed; how the ordnance and quartermaster bureaus are being reorganized; how supplies and ordnance are being rapidly furnished in increasing volume; and finally, in making his peace with William III, and finally his peace with William IV.

One of his nephews, Jean-Baptiste Paul de Durfort, was also a marshal of France, and resigned from his dukedom of Durfort in favor of his eldest son, receiving in exchange from the King of France the brevet title of Duke de Durfort. It was his grandfather who became the founder of the great family of Lorraine, Germany, the friend of Chateaubriand, who as Thucydides de Durfort presided in the beginning of the nineteenth century over the most important salons of Paris, wrote several novels and was quite a power during the whole time of the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty. She died in 1859.

Following Senator Chamberlain's speech, in which he referred to a chart of conditions in the army camps, showing many deficiencies January 1, Secretary of War Baker said that the commandant of the Quartermaster Corps Committee, a former member of the Priory Council, and in 1859 was given the chief command against the rebels headed by Monmouth, in which he distinguished himself by his ruthless cruelty in regard to the rebels. He was succeeded by General Sir John Moore, who was called succeeded in making his peace with William III, and finally his peace with William IV.

Chamberlain will report the war cabinet to the Senate with his recommendations to the Priory Council, General Gorgas, who has already said camp epidemics could have been prevented.

Following Senator Chamberlain's speech, in which he referred to a chart of conditions in the army camps, showing many deficiencies January 1, Secretary of War Baker said that the commandant of the Quartermaster Corps Committee, a former member of the Priory Council, and in 1859 was given the chief command against the rebels headed by Monmouth, in which he distinguished himself by his ruthless cruelty in regard to the rebels. He was succeeded by General Sir John Moore, who was called succeeded in making his peace with William III, and finally his peace with William IV.

On such a scale has this been carried out that the authorities have been obliged to issue a statement informing the public that by burning the coupons they have only deprived themselves of the interest earned and that the Government could not use the money for ten years to come.

The statement tells them that any bondholders desire to assist the Government the proper course is to advise the chief accountant of the Bank of England of their wish and they will be provided with forms which will enable them to direct their dividends to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Discount Rates Mistakenly Quoted

The officers of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia said yesterday that some papers were still publishing the discount rates prior to the change made on December 7, 1917, as being still in effect, and that in the year ended December 31 last the company earned close to \$6,000,000 for preferred and common stocks. The \$22,466,000 preferred in now paying full 6 per cent accumulative dividend which amounts to \$1,344,360.

On this basis the balance for the common would figure out something better than \$25 a share; the 1916 balance for common was 21 per cent. This is without deduction for excess-profits taxes. After this deduction it is doubtful if International Paper will show more than \$18 per share for its common.

In the last three years the company has reduced its bonded indebtedness by 50 per cent.

Tax Expert Has Many Applicants for Services

The National City Company, in the Morris Building on Chestnut street near Fifteenth, has installed a tax expert whose services are free and at the disposal of both their customers and the general public. He is prepared to answer any personal inquiries in reference to income and war taxes, and if his future experience is to be measured by the number of inquirers who have availed themselves of his services during the last few days he will have very little idle time on his hands.

Many Sold Liberty Bonds to Tide Over Idle Period

The manager of one of the largest bond and investment houses in the city said yesterday that the number of working men who, since the Garrison order closing down industries went into effect, have offered their Liberty Bonds for sale has been very large.

He deplored the fact, especially as these bonds only commanded the market price, and the disappointment of the owners was very noticeable; besides, their remarks were to the effect that they had done buying Liberty Bonds. These men, he said, lost several days' pay, and with families to support, and the high cost of living, the unusually inclement weather necessitating the consumption of large quantities of coal, which had to be bought at famine prices, compelled them to dig into their savings, and as Liberty Bonds offered the speediest realization in cash, they were naturally the first to be sacrificed.

Georgia Light, Power and Railway Earnings Grow

A. B. Leach & Co., summarizing reports of earnings of the Georgia Light, Power and Railways Company for the last six years, points out that the business of this company, as measured by its gross and net earnings, is substantially larger than ever before in its history. The figures for the calendar year 1917, approximated on the basis of actual earnings for eleven months to November 30 and one month, December estimated, show that gross earnings increased 13.4 per cent over 1916 and net earnings 13.9 per cent; net income, 25.3 per cent; balance, 75.3 per cent. The gross earnings were \$1,073,297, as against \$950,855 in 1916; net earnings, \$55,912, compared with \$487,861. Net income, \$882,768, compared with \$265,654; the balance, \$156,671, compared with \$90,464. The property, it is pointed out, has benefited by the fact that it has for its base a good supply of current from water power, enabling it to take all new business at comparatively small increase in operating costs.

In addition to the payment in gold made by the National City Bank to the Federal Reserve Bank a few days ago on account of the Argentine Government, it is learned that Bonhaght & Co., Inc., have just made another payment on the same account as representing the Argentine Government with respect to this transaction.

GOMPERS IS WARY OF IDLE DAYS PLAN

Federation President Doubts
Need of Throttling Indus-
try of Country

WANTS EARLIER HOURS

Daylight Saving Project Seen as
Less Damaging Solution of
Labor Problem

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Addressed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, before western labor conferences within the last day or two, and interpreted here as indications of a return of the old spirit of trade union leaders with the conservatism theories which the Administration revealed in the recent Garfield order.

Mr. Gompers has expressed frank dissatisfaction for old periodicals and the like, indicating for the first time the possible reactions of the old spirit, while repeating of the effect which had been produced by the four-day shutdown of industry in February and a continuance of old Monday.

It is presumed that the president of the federation, who obviously was overruled in the Washington conference, has withheld comment resolutely until it is apparent that labor and not the manufacturers is likely to feel the loss of workers days, and the consequences which has dignified his attitude in the Washington war councils renders his statement as finally expressed all the more significant.

Mr. Gompers, in speeches which bore the mark of decided restraint, said a shorter working day, or a radical change in working hours based upon the day-saving system tried in England and the Continent, last fall, should eliminate any need for enforced idleness in any industry. His views which may be accepted as a reflection of the views of the labor leaders whom he usually insinuates are pretty familiar by this time in Washington, where it is understood, they are advanced in many of the official discussions which preceded Mr. Gompers' dramatic manifesto.

The Duforts' GENEALOGY

The Duforts have played a prominent part in French history. In the time of Louis XIV, the Marquis de Dufort commanded the army in Germany during the wars of the Palatinate, and it was he who captured and destroyed the town and the castle of Heidelberg in 1693. He was a prime favorite of the King, never once failing him anything, and was rewarded by his appointment to be the young one. Paul Louis René de Dufort de Civaux, is now the fifth Duke of Lorraine and the last direct descendant of the elder line of that noble family.

This Duke de Lorraine never had any son, only two daughters, one of whom became the wife of the Duke of Brabant.

Simon, the author of the famous Menestheus, while the younger, married that other favorite of Louis XIV, Pugniford, Duke of Lorraine, whose matrimonial adventures with la Grande Mademoiselle had inspired one of the most charming scenes in French literature.

He had also a brother, who was known at first by the title of Marquis de Blanquefort, went to England in the suite of James, Duke of York, in 1662, was naturalized there in the same year, and subsequently came to the British peerage as Baron Lucas of Holme, and became man of honor to Mary, the daughter of the Earl of Faversham, to whose titles and estates he succeeded under a special remainder. He was successively appointed by Charles II to different commands and interested with more than 1,000 men in the English fleet. Under James II he was soon a member of the Privy Council, and in 1689 was given the chief command against the rebels headed by Monmouth, in which he distinguished himself by his ruthless cruelty in regard to the rebels. He was succeeded by General Sir John Moore, who was called succeeded in making his peace with William III, and finally his peace with William IV.

This Duke de Lorraine never had any son, only two daughters, one of whom became the wife of the Duke of Brabant.

Simon, the author of the famous Menestheus, while the younger, married that other favorite of Louis XIV, Pugniford, Duke of Lorraine, whose matrimonial adventures with la Grande Mademoiselle had inspired one of the most charming scenes in French literature.

He had also a brother, who was known at first by the title of Marquis de Blanquefort, went to England in the suite of James, Duke of York, in 1662, was naturalized there in the same year, and subsequently came to the British peerage as Baron Lucas of Holme, and became man of honor to Mary, the daughter of the Earl of Faversham, to whose titles and estates he succeeded under a special remainder.

This Duke de Lorraine never had any son, only two daughters, one of whom became the wife of the Duke of Brabant.

Simon, the author of the famous Menestheus, while the younger, married that other favorite of Louis XIV, Pugniford, Duke of Lorraine, whose matrimonial adventures with la Grande Mademoiselle had inspired one of the most charming scenes in French literature.

He had also a brother, who was known at first by the title of Marquis de Blanquefort, went to England in the suite of James, Duke of York, in 1662, was naturalized there in the same year, and subsequently came to the British peerage as Baron Lucas of Holme, and became man of honor to Mary, the daughter of the Earl of Faversham, to whose titles and estates he succeeded under a special remainder.

This Duke de Lorraine never had any son, only two daughters, one of whom became the wife of the Duke of Brabant.

Simon, the author of the famous Menestheus, while the younger, married that other favorite of Louis XIV, Pugniford, Duke of Lorraine, whose matrimonial adventures with la Grande Mademoiselle had inspired one of the most charming scenes in French literature.

He had also a brother, who was known at first by the title of Marquis de Blanquefort, went to England in the suite of James, Duke of York, in 1662, was naturalized there in the same year, and subsequently came to the British peerage as Baron Lucas of Holme, and became man of honor to Mary, the daughter of the Earl of Faversham, to whose titles and estates he succeeded under a special remainder.

This Duke de Lorraine never had any son, only two daughters, one of whom became the wife of the Duke of Brabant.

Simon, the author of the famous Menestheus, while the younger, married that other favorite of Louis XIV, Pugniford, Duke of Lorraine, whose matrimonial adventures with la Grande Mademoiselle had inspired one of the most charming scenes in French literature.

He had also a brother, who was known at first by the title of Marquis de Blanquefort, went to England in the suite of James, Duke of York, in 1662, was naturalized there in the same year, and subsequently came to the British peerage as Baron Lucas of Holme, and became man of honor to Mary, the daughter of the Earl of Faversham, to whose titles and estates he succeeded under a special remainder.

This Duke de Lorraine never had any son, only two daughters, one of whom became the wife of the Duke of Brabant.

Simon, the author of the famous Menestheus, while the younger, married that other favorite of Louis XIV, Pugniford, Duke of Lorraine, whose matrimonial adventures with la Grande Mademoiselle had inspired one of the most charming scenes in French literature.

He had also a brother, who was known at first by the title of Marquis de Blanquefort, went to England in the suite of James, Duke of York, in 1662, was naturalized there in the same year, and subsequently came to the British peerage as Baron Lucas of Holme, and became man of honor to Mary, the daughter of the Earl of Faversham, to whose titles and estates he succeeded under a special remainder.

This Duke de Lorraine never had any son, only two daughters, one of whom became the wife of the Duke of Brabant.

Simon, the author of the famous Menestheus, while the younger, married that other favorite of Louis XIV, Pugniford, Duke of Lorraine, whose matrimonial adventures with la Grande Mademoiselle had inspired one of the most charming scenes in French literature.

He had also a brother, who was known at first by the title of Marquis de Blanquefort, went to England in the suite of James, Duke of York, in 1662, was naturalized there in the same year, and subsequently came to the British peerage as Baron Lucas of Holme, and became man of honor to Mary, the daughter of the Earl of Faversham, to whose titles and estates he succeeded under a special remainder.

This Duke de Lorraine never had any son, only two daughters, one of whom became the wife of the Duke of Brabant.

Simon, the author of the famous Menestheus, while the younger, married that other favorite of Louis XIV, Pugniford, Duke of Lorraine, whose matrimonial adventures with la Grande Mademoiselle had inspired one of the most charming scenes in French literature.

He had also a brother, who was known at first by the title of Marquis de Blanquefort, went to England in the suite of James, Duke of York, in 1662, was naturalized there in the same year, and subsequently came to the British peerage as Baron Lucas of Holme, and became man of honor to Mary, the daughter of the Earl of Faversham, to whose titles and estates he succeeded under a special remainder.

This Duke de Lorraine never had any son, only two daughters, one of whom became the wife of the Duke of Brabant.

Simon, the author of the famous Menestheus, while the younger, married that other favorite of Louis XIV, Pugniford, Duke of Lorraine, whose matrimonial adventures with la Grande Mademoiselle had inspired one of the most charming scenes in French literature.

He had also a brother, who was known at first by the title of Marquis de Blanquefort, went to England in the suite of James, Duke of York, in 1662, was naturalized there in the same year, and subsequently came to the British peerage as Baron Lucas of Holme, and became man of honor to Mary, the daughter of the Earl of Faversham, to whose titles and estates he succeeded under a special remainder.

This Duke de Lorraine never had any son, only two daughters, one of whom became the wife of the Duke of Brabant.

Simon, the author of the famous Menestheus, while the younger, married that other favorite of Louis XIV, Pugniford, Duke of Lorraine, whose matrimonial adventures with la Grande Mademoiselle had inspired one of the most charming scenes in French literature.

He had also a brother, who was known at first by the title of Marquis de Blanquefort, went to England in the suite of James, Duke of York, in 1662, was naturalized there in the same year, and subsequently came to the British peerage as Baron Lucas of Holme, and became man of honor to Mary, the daughter of the Earl of Faversham, to whose titles and estates he succeeded under a special remainder.

This Duke de Lorraine never had any son, only two daughters, one of whom became the wife of the Duke of Brabant.

Simon, the author of the famous Menestheus, while the younger, married that other favorite of Louis XIV, Pugniford, Duke of Lorraine, whose matrimonial adventures with la Grande Mademoiselle had inspired one of the most charming scenes in French literature.

He had also a brother, who was known at first by the title of Marquis de Blanquefort, went to England in the suite of James, Duke of York, in 1662, was naturalized there in the same year, and subsequently came to the British peerage as Baron Lucas of Holme, and became man of honor to Mary, the daughter of the Earl of Faversham, to whose titles and estates he succeeded under a special remainder.

This Duke de Lorraine never had any son, only two daughters, one of whom became the wife of the Duke of Brabant.

Simon, the author of the famous Menestheus, while the younger, married that other favorite of Louis XIV, Pugniford, Duke of Lorraine, whose matrimonial adventures with la Grande Mademoiselle had inspired one of the most charming scenes in French literature.

He had also a brother, who was known at first by the title of Marquis de Blanquefort, went to England in the suite of James, Duke of York, in 1662, was naturalized there in the same year, and subsequently came to the British peerage as Baron Lucas of Holme, and became man of honor to Mary, the daughter of the Earl of Faversham, to whose titles and estates he succeeded under a special remainder.

This Duke de Lorraine never had any son, only two daughters, one of whom became the wife of the Duke of Brabant.